FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Fulton off Cape Race.

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

ADVANCE IN CONSODS

BREADSTUFFS HEAVY AND DULL,

&c.,

Sr. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 28-P. M. The New York, Havre and Southampton Steamship Company's steamer Fulton, Captain Wotton. arrived off Cape Race at about sunset last evening, and we are indebted to Captain W. for a brief summary of four days later intelligence from Europe.

The Fulton left Havre on Tuesday, the 17th, and Southampton on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. She has seventy-one passengers and apwards of two hundred thousand dollars in specie. She has also a very large and valuable cargo of Prench merchandise.

The Cunard steamship Europa, from Boston via Halifax, November 4, arrived at Liverpool on the

The financial advices brought by the Fulton, al though not so exciting as those of the Vanderbilt, four days previously, are nevertheless of absorbing

The good effects of the suspension, by order of the government, of the Bank Charter Act, were still showing themselves everywhere throughout Great

The money market at London and at other central points was firmer than at the sailing of the steamers Vanderbilt and Africa on the 14th inst. and the demand for discount at the Bank of England

suspend payments, but in the list of failures we do not recognise any engaged in the American trade.

Consols, under the improved feeling in financial circles, had advanced, and closed on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 89½ a 89% for money

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From some inexplicable cause we have not as yet received any intelligence concerning the Liver-

BREADSTUFFS.

The breadstuff markets at Liverpool, London and throughout England continued exceedingly dull. and quite a panic had prevailed. The prices were nearly nominal, even for choice qualities, whilst inferior was totally unsaleable.

We hope to receive fuller details of the general financial and commercial news in season for publica tion on Monday morning.

MAYORALTY MEETING AT TAMMANY.

THE WORKINGMEN FOR MAYOR WOOD,

THEIR REASONS FOR SUPPORTING HIM.

Address to the Working Classes.

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS

A meeting of the workingmen in favor of th re-election of Fernando Wood to the Mayoralty was held last evening in Tammaay Hall, in compliance with the following announcement, published in the

morning papers:—
The workingmen and their friends will meet in council in Tanamany Hall, on Saturday evening, the 13th inst., at 7th o'clock, when measures of vast importance will be presented for their consideration. By order of J. Meech Berry Chas. Smith, Jacob Windmiller, Ira B. Davis, L. Garris, committee of arrangements.

About 7 o'clock the workingmen began to arrive and in half an hour after there was a sufficient num Der present to form a meeting. It was one of the most respectable and intelligent audiences that ever ess mbled in Tammany Hall, and though not so large as some we have seen there, yet in point of character and effectiveness it was not inferior to any.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Charles Smith as president, and the following gentlemen officiating as vice presidents and sec

Vice Priminents—Stephen Barker, H. Reed, Richard Dougherty, Charles Bolweil, H. N. Carr, Alonzo Adams John McDonald, Russel White, Saml. T. Munson, P. Ger arty, Chas. McCarthy and Jus. Carpenter. Spentrauss—John Angevine, Samuel P. Spies, Thomas Martin and Saml. Poole.

The PRESIDENT briefly returned thanks for th honor confered upon him, in appointing him to preside over a meeting of the working classes. It was true that the meeting was not so large as under other circumstances they might reasonably expect, number of other meetings held throughout the city to night, and all of which had the same object is view-the re-election of the Mayor to the office which he now holds. In conclusion, Mr. Smith introduced Mr. Ira B. Davis, who read the following address of the workingmen, giving their reasons for the support

Frinow Workingmen—We are called together for the purpose of expressing our opinions with regard to the relative merits of the two candidates who are now before the people of this county for the office of chief magistrate. In the centest, the opponents of our present Mayor would have us believe that the issue would be one in which their candidate would rest his sole claim to an election upon the nature of his personal superiority of character. Without copying the permicious example which the guarties of Mr. Tiemann followed in assailing the private character of our present Mayor, we must be permitted to say, that as a man is known by the company he keeps, so will be be indeed. In looking, the up, upon the character and occupation of those who were the speakers and officers of the speakers and officers of the accing recently held in Wall street, with the additional consideration of the history of the daily transactions which are consummated within the precincts wherein he was so vilely abused, we have the key of what and of whom we speak. As workingmen we are not prone to be invidious, or to indelige in straying class against class. There are periods, however, when it becomes necessary, in vincitation of ourselves, that we should reveal our thoughts in this particular. Unlike the calumniators of Mr. Wood, we have no need of manufacturing accu, utions or epithets against the morality or honesty of the professions in which his villiflers of Wall street are faund. The organs of the opposition are every day as minding their readers of the great respectability of those of whom the Wall street meeting was camposed. They tell us that it was made up of merchants, bankers, brokers and speculators. If we wish to measure the depth of what constitutes the proper elements of a true ces pectability, we may perhaps differ as to caur agreement in such conclusion. Men, upon this, like all other subjects, entertain different views.

pie they polluted with their presence. With this view of the claims of such men to respectability, we would suggest, in the language of Him who exercised charity to all, and say to these personators of morality, honesty, and respectability, "Let him who is free from sin throw the first stone." From the cent per cent occupations which these men follow, and the practices they pursue to obtain wealth, we must see that it is not their objection to the personal character of the Mayor which has invited this opposition. From whence, then, comes the concentrated vituperation with which he is so venomously drenched? Does \$\frac{2}{8}\$ spring, think you, from the servene and pure stream that gurgles along the rivers of truth, or is it summoned forth from the black abyss wherein is engendered the spawn of that falsehood which disgusts as with the abomination of its existence? What, we again ask, has provoked the manifestation of this embittered hostility? Why, strange as it may appear, the Mayor has to withstand the pelting of this pittless storm for the mere amouncement of a truth, or an admitted axiom in political economy, namely: "That those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything." What a crime is the enunciation of truth to those who have fattened and thriven from the proceeds of the earnings of the supposed ignorant producers, who contribute without murmuring to increase the wealth they are not permitted to enjoy! And what a perception of the intelligence of the masses do these men betray in believing that we do not know from what source springs the aggregate riches which surround us! With such evidence of the lamentable ignorance of these respectable occupations, can it be wondered at that our enlightened and practical Mayor has been so successful in allaying and soothing the excited feelings of the multitudes of men who are almost driven frantic by the sad knowledge of the misery and destitution with which those they love are being visited. Foreseeing the dreadful effects t

party have taken the field:—
Resolved, That all classes in this city are suffering from the derangement of business; merchant, mechanic and laborer alike, and that no substantial relief can be afforded until confidence is restored in the honesty of those who expend the public revenue. Then private capitalists will be ready to invest their surplus means in new enterprises, the wheels of human industry will once more be set in motion, and the laboring classes, re-asserting their position as self supporting men, will reject with indignation all largesses of food purchased with the public funds, as equally demoralizing to them and injurious to that respectable and useful class of tradesmen who now supply them with the necessaries of life.

table and useful class of tradesmen who now supply them with the necessaries of life.

In the first sentence of the above, we find that after stating the fact that the present bank revulsion has involved every class in one common ruin, it goes on and declares "that no substantial relief can be afforded until confidence is restored in the honesty of those who expend the public revenue." So, then, it happens that the people are to be deprived of employment until such time as this conclave of disinterested patriots are satisfied with the men whom the people may select. Up to the present time we had not imagined that our present misfortunes originated with the expenditure of moneys by our municipal agents. Perhaps the getter up of the resolution will at some future time endeavor to sustain his position, and in his attempt to elucidate its truth may deign to edify us by proving or explaining how much Mr. Tiemann, in his capacity of Almshouse Commissioner, has extracted from the public treasury. After having made the threat to which we have alluded, we then read: "Then private capitalists will be ready to invest their surplus means in new enterprises, the wheels of human industry will once more be set in motion." Here again the profound logician of Wall street gives us another proof of our want of intelligence in not discovering before that the suspension of every kind of business is wholly attributable to Mayor Wood and his unfortunate associates of the city government. To end the point of this teeming sentence we have it emphatically stated: "And then city government. To end the point of this teeming sentence we have it emphatically stated: "And then the laboring classes, reasserting their position as self-supporting men, will reject with indignation largesses of food purchased with the public funds, as equally demoralizing to them and injurious to that respectable and useful class of tradesmen who now supply them with the necessaries of life." For the instruction of this abetter of untruth and drivelling supply them with the necessaries of life." For the instruction of this abetter of untruth and drivelling sophistry, let us say that those whom he designates as self-supporting men are they who by their labor support the mighty fabric of society; from the action of their muscles he and the animals who prowl with him, are enabled to sper d their lives in lastivious case. Self-supporting, indeed! The application of this derisive term expresses the real character of the class of idlers to which he belongs. If it were not for the exercise of the industry of the practical producers, who extract wealth from the raw materials of nature, from whence would the endorsers of this insulting resolution have gathered their lands and houses? Is it not enough that these men are allowed to gorge themselves to repletion, and revel in every kind of luxury, from the means they have abstracted from the masses, without provoking from those who labor the retort that they receive from us, while not producing anything, the substantial elements wherefrom their physical wants are supplied. We are also told that we will reject with indignation the largesses of food purchased with the public funds. We have already stated that there have been no gifts of food asked for or given. Mayor Wood, understanding the true position of the work-

public funds. We have already stated that there have been no gits of food asked for or given. Mayor Wood, understanding the true position of the working men, has never attempted to wound their feelings by the proposition of bringing them within the scope of panperism. With the sagacity of a tried friend he foresaw that some provision was necessary, and, with the promptness which always distinguishes the man of ability, he proceeded to act. His conditions were practical: he proposed, as the city required labor upon the public works, that the men who needed employment should be set to work and paid with such public means as could be obtained. In addition to this, he wished to secure to the laboringman whom the city employed, the advantage of receiving whatever flour, potatoes, &c., he might take in exchange for his labor, at the first or cost price. For this, too, he has been attacked by the insidious or pettifoging supposition that he would be thus interfering with a class of speculators who live by the extortions they practice upon the proceeds of the labor of the producer. We are told by the Wall street meeting that whenever the Mayor or Common Council deem it expedient to procure provisions upon the city credit, from the absence of money in its treasury, or to employ with such means the men who must be otherwise without bread, that such a measure will be rejected, because to thus exchange labor for such equivalent is extremely demoralizing. What a school to derive ideas from! Does not such teaching lead us to the admission that the Wall street stockjobbers are far in advance of the standard opinions set down by all correct thinkers upon political economy. In the supposition that the Mayor was interfering with one of the branches which absorbed from labor the under share of its proceeds, by the declaration that he would prevent the flour or other speculators from

supposition that the Mayor was interfering with one of the branches which absorbed from labor the undue share of its proceeds, by the declaration that he would prevent the flour or other speculators from heaping on profits, and thus filch from our carnings, is another link in the chain of his official crimes against the interest of the rapacious conspirators and mency changers who constituted the respectable elements of that dignified assemblage. As the moralists or lecturers who have taken upon themselves the task to shield us against the awful denoralization which must arise from the action of Mayor Wood in the attempt to furnish us employment, we respectfully suggest that we think that the only way of arresting demoralization is for our public men to pursue a course that will give us not only temporary, but with it the assurance of that stability of labor of which we have been hitherto so frequently deprived. Let us look for the causes which have operated as the agents in divesting us of our accustomed labor. Our deprivation of the means of employment has not been the result of any visitation of either famine or pestilence. The Almighty in his goodness has blessed us with an overabundance of the elements of subsistence. Yet, in a land teeming with these things there is ascending to Heaven one continued and constant cry of agonized lamentation for work wherewith to obtain the coarsest food to withstay the harrowing approach of starvation. Amid the disastrous consequences of this dreadful realization of the suffering thousands of bankers, brokers and specularors are let loose to hunt down the only

liciously pursues. We have been told that, as workingmen, we have no right to call upon our municipal or State government for employment or subsistence; we answer by saying that under ordinary circumstances, we will admit that our claim is unsound or invalid; but as the old maxim states that "circumstances alter cases," we find that there is a reasonable exception which we will urge in this particular instance. Among the duties which the State obligates itself to carry out, is that of preventing class legislation; the strict intention of guaranteeing to our citizens an equality of rights, in the free pursuit of every kind of business, is a distinct and recognized feature in the code or constitution of our general and State governments. How we ask, can this security of the equal rights of every class of citizens be preserved or maintained when the State extends a specific privilege to certain companies to manufacture paper money and circulate it among all other of its citizens as the real substance of the intrinsic value of gold and silver? In doing this is it not apparent that the State diverges from its true course, and endows with its sanction a separate and privileged class, who are thus let loose upon the commonwealth, with the powers of the State, to appropriate to themselves the means which should be reserved and diffused among the people? Our general government having extricated itself from this evident interference with the plainest and dearest rights of our citizens, do not incur the responsibility and odium of its being a medium whereby to enable banks to depreciate the currency, or by their inflation or contraction to bring upon us the dreadful consequences with which we are now afflicted. In the States legislation reverses the action of this equitable security of the rights of the citizens in the monopoly which they extend to favored individuals and companies. In the States Legislatures assume a power which has been abandoned by the federal government; they decree that paper is money instead of gold

them in their dishonesty, in setting both conven-tional and constitutional law at defiance. This is the machinery which is moved by the adroit engi-

truction could gaze. Such, fellow workingmen, are

far-fetched for the first of these orators to have used such terms, especially when these unmeaning accusations have been so often applied to the democratic party whenever it was found advancing principles of an equality of rights to every citizen so far as the action of government was concerned. If the speaker who put forth the opinion that to buy and exchange flour and potatoes for labor is revolutionary in its consequences, what should the logic of this way, who was revolution in the compartible rest.

fundamental principle upon which is based our free-dom and happiness, while the same government, prostitutes the theory upon which it has been erected. We will continue to demand that its funds shall be expended to furnish us labor as an offiset to the policy it follows in uphoiding the class interests of capitalists and bankers.

Mr. Davis also read the following re-

capitalists and bankers.

Mr. Davis also read the following resolutions:

Recolved, That this meeting approve of the constant of Mayor Wood; as workingness, we had him as the friend of the class from which he has spreak; unlike too many who have resen into position from the means they have acquired from our labor, he has not forgotten us in ear day of adversity and holpiessness. In the propositions he submitted for our reher, we see the evidence of a disposition to befriend and sympathies with those who have nothing but their gratitude to offer in exchange for what he has endeavored to effect.

Resolved, That the cowardly and malicious attacks which have been made upon the laboring men of this country, through the organs of a corrupt partian prose, in designating us agrarians and revoistantists, is of a character with the infamy to which the men who conduct them are entitled, in attempting to blast the reputation of one of the most efficient chief magnetizes that has ever presided over the people of the metropolis.

Resolved, That this meeting is duly sensible of the liberal course of Mr. Buchanan and his noise Cabines, in extending, as far as the safety of the interests of the government would permit, a heiping hand, not only to the deserving capitalist in his extremity, but to labor upon the public works. The government, in as practice during this calamitous crisis, has evineed a true democratic againt in reaching out alike to every class that support to which all its members are relatively entitled.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the atestade in which the general government stands, from the wisdom of the act establishing our present independent treasury for the safety and security of a solid and substantial currency disconnected as it is from the effects and losses of such a system made up of hazardous promises to pay, we behold its superiority, not only it our international transactions, but we observe how much more advantageously it operates than though the government was allied to a ponder-cousignal ricket

courant receip machine like the lank of England, which even now totters in the weekness of its wicked and rapacious course.

Resolved, That as the sub-treasury system of the general government has exemplified the benefit it has secured for the people, we hereby recommend to the members elect of the Legislature of this State at its approaching section to introduce a bill for the diverse of bank and State. Resolved, That this meeting cannot forego the opportunity of condemning the conduct of the parties who were instrumental in attempting to disgrace the workingmen of this city by prevailing upon the authorities at Washington to send United States soldiers to the Custom House to protect therein the public moneys and projectly and further, as this meeting represents the laboring men who flave assisted in sustaining the character of this micropolis against the inroads of the principles of any party who contemplate perpetrating nijustice, by depriving the citizens of the other States, without its borders, of their recognized property, so are we ready, whenever called upon, to protect the funds of the government; knowing, as we do, that the public treasures are collected and disbursed for the agents of fassiving our good name, which is far richer to be left to our children than the odium which thuse men have partially attached to us, as wishing to exercise the function of public robbers.

Resolved, That as workingmen we are proud of the character and benevolence of the people of this city; in time of calimity we have the proof of the kind heartedness which they have so frequently practised; and further, we will regard that man as a public enemy who will either threaten or attempt to excite a feeling to instigate violence or perpetrate outrage upon the property or persons of any class of our fellow citizens.

1840 it is estimated that the banks in these localities abstracted from the people, through direct and other means, the enormous and alarming sum of between two and three thousand million of dollars. By this, too, it will be seen that since the organization of this government, that our citizens have been plandered, by the instrumentality of bankers and brokers, of four thousand million of dollars, to build up an aristocracy, who hold in their hands these stupendous swindling fare tables, upon which they play with stocked cards at successful hazard the sure game of controlling the destiny of the masses of the American people with the moneys they have thus obtained. They not only direct the legislation of the States, but when it becomes necessary they influence and cause the judicial officers of our highest courts to justify them in their dishonesty, in setting both conven-After reading the foregoing resolutions, Mr. DAVIS

the machinery which is moved by the adroit engineers of the paper system, and such are the results of its operations. When it is the interest of these extensive policy offices to expand, it is done; when to contract, it is executed—no matter what or who the sufferers may be. Unlike our engineers upon steamboats or railroads, self-protection restrains the latter from collapsing, but the adverse is the case with those who have the management of the public trains, in which the interest of the people is embarked; instead of using a vigilant precaution to prevent disaster, their selfish purposes leads them to vitiate the power of propulsion, and thus cause an explosion which, in its effects, leaves but the presence of the scattered fragments of the conveyance upon which those who had travelled to financial destruction could gaze. Such, fellow workingmen, are As it is not, said he, exactly democratic to move the adoption of resolutions the moment they are presented, I propose to make a few remarks upon a subject which is of the deepest interest to the working classes. I remember, when a boy, listening to the doctrines taught by old Jackson—I saw the old man when he passed through Philadelphia to New York, and I studied the characters of the men by whom he was supported, and contrasted it with the characters of those who were opposed to him. I thought at that time if I had never made the subject of politics a matter of consideration, that there would be no difficulty in making a distinction between those who identified themselves with the interests of the workingmen and those who had no interest in common with them. Now, I say, it is easy to make the same distinction to-day, and I ask you, is there not something "rotten in the state of Denmark" when those who produce everything are in want and destitution. addressed the meeting substantially as follows:struction could gaze. Such, fellow workingmen, are the pursuits and character of the men who have the self supporting impudence to array, at the tribunal of public opinion, the character of a public officer, whose chief crime consists in endeavoring to relieve the people from the difficulties which have been brought upon them through the wicked designs of the very men who now preside over and harangue meetings for the purpose of his defeat. It has been also stated by one or two persons calling themselves democrats, at the Academy of Music, that the propositions made by the Mayor are of an aggarian character; the second said that these suggestions were revolutionary in their tendency. Now, it is somewhat far-fetched for the first of these orators to have used such terms, especially when these unmeaning accuthing "rotten in the state of Denmark" when those who produce everything are in want and destitution, and those who produce nothing live in a state of affuence and luxury? And now we see the producer turned out of both house and home, with his family starving—yes, when no longer required, they are told they are not wanted; and this, too, by the bankers, by the brokers, by the speculators and swindlers of Wall street. Now let me call your attention to the swindling operations by which these bankers impose upon the working classes, and when they have done so, cast them off as unworthy of relief. It is in the bank paper that the devil lies—yes, that's "the nigger in the fence." (Laughter and applause.) Here, for instance, a batch of men come together, and say we would like to accumulate an immense fortune—we would like to be allowed the privilege of swindling the workingmen out of the fruits of their labor. Now, they say further, we have a nice way to effect this if we are only permitted. change flour and potatoes for labor is revolutionary in its consequences, what should the logic of this man, who sees revolution in the combustible material of a barrel of potatoes, exact of his confederates, who by a precedent of revolt against the State, shut up their gold and refused to meet their liabilities? What would have been the conduct of this Congressman, who smells red republicanism at the idea of starving men, who meet and complain of the misery which has been brought upon them by the action of his present fellow conspirators? Suppose that these men were to refuse paying their rents while employed, and were to call upon the Judges who sustained the banks in their suspension, to extend a like protection to them, would he not have called upon all the powers of the State to prevent such a violation of the rights of the landlord? From the accusations which have been so unblushingly made by those to whom we allude, we must see that such were the terms of alliance between men who pretend to be the exponents of the democratic principle which inculcates a strict adherence to the doctrine of justice and humanity, and those who have gathered at all times under any banner where they could have the opportunity of opposing the liberal execution of these views. In the conduct of these two unworthy officials at the Academy of Music we have the revolting picture of how far private malice will pervert, exaggerate and mis-represent the action and motives of those whom it so maliciously pursues. We have been told that, as workingmen, we have no right to call upon our municipal or State government for employment or subsistence; we answer by saying that under ordinary circum stances, we will admit that our claim is unsound or invalid; but as the old maxim states that "circumstances ages alter cases." we field that these is a nice way to effect this if we are only permitted Now, I tell you, continued Mr. Davis, that it is jus such men as these who have gone from the democra-tic party over to the knaves of Wall street. It is they who have generated these a nice way to effect this if we are only permitted. Now, I tell you, continued Mr. Davis, that it is just such men as these who have gone from the democratic party over to the knaves of Wall street. It is they who have generated these evils, for it was through their instrumentality that these privileges were granted to these men, leaving them free to carry on their swindling operations. Having obtained these privileges they find out those men who have husbanded a little property, and say to them, "You have a few thousands in bank and we see that you are industrious and thrifty—we can place you in a position where you will get wealthy more rapidly. If you come to our bank we will lend you paper dollars, for which you must pay us so much interest. Well, they are seduced by the tempters, and accepting the loan are enabled to do twice the business. They are intoxicated with the idea of becoming rapidly wealthy, and the next year they borrow more largely, giving a mortgage on their property. This is carried on year after year, and business is thus stimulated to an unhealthy extent. When the swindlers have got them in this position they suspend payment and thus embarrass them in their business, so that they are unable to carry it on and meet the demands upon them. The next step is to foreclose the mortgage and sell their property for a mere song, so that it finally falls into the hands of the bank swindlers and speculators. Those who have paper promises to pay are obliged to sell it for anything. This is the system that old Jackson fought and Thomas Jefferson labored against; and this is the system that every true democrat will labor to wipe out of existence. (Cheers.) Now, these bankers, these swindlers, these speculators that don't labor, but who scheme to defraud the mechanic, and whose polluted persons were whipped out of the temple by the Saviour—these are the men who are opposing the candidate of the working classes, and who rest on their respectability. (Laughter and applause.) We now see the workingmen by who

The resolutions were adopted at the close of Mr. Davis' remarks.

Mr. Thos. W. McManon, being loudly called for, took the stand and said that he wished to identify himself wholly and forever with the working classes of America: and he hoped that his sentiments in connection with their objects might be conveyed to the farthest parts of the country, and especially since the Evaning Post had stignatised them as highway robbers. He cared not whether it came from a negro poet or not; but he would tell Mr. Bryant, Mr. Bigelow and Daniel E. Sickles that it was false. (Groans for Sickles.) You need not "groan" him, for he is insensible either to applause or blame. It is with the workingmen, and not with Dan. E. Sickles, we have to deal to night—the workingmen, who are the support of the federal Union. Do away with them and rely upon the Stock Exchange, and what would become of the Union? The workingmen are the wealth of the land. The toiler is the employer, for he gives capital to the merchant and every one who gives life to the commerce of the State. Because your Mayor has invisted that the public works should go on he is called a thief and a highwayman, and you are called

his associates; yet you are asked to desert him and support "putty" Tiemann. Among the papers which in 1855 praised Mr. Wood in a fulsome manner were the Evening Post, Tribune and Times; yet in 1857 they assail him with vitaperation which only black republicans can utter. His assailants now are Horace Greeley, H. J. Raymond and Erastus Brooks (groans)—men who have always attempted to crush your independence. The other day the Tribune asked if there were ten thousand men who would support Mr. Tiemann; by which it meant to ask if there were men who would put down ten thousand dollars to bribe the poor men to spit upon the Mayor they had voted for a year ago. But it was impossible that this could come to pass—that the people should permit this unholy alliance of stock gambiers and traitors to corrupt them or induce them to defeat their advocate and friend. He defied any one to point to a crime in the administration of Mayor Wood. He had been assailed by Recorder Smith, by Daniel E. Sickles, (cheers and cries of "Oh! oh!") and by men foisted into position like John McKeon.

A Voice—That's no opposition.

John McKeon.

A Voice—That's no opposition.

ANOTHER VOICE—Oakey Hall.

Mr. McManon—Oh, he is a midwife. The largest portion of the conservative American party despise the coalition and its candidate. Mr. Cushing will not support him, nor Hiram Ketchum, nor Moses Grinnell. Notwithstanding what tricks or medicated the coalition of the conservative what tricks or medicated the coalition of the co

not support him, nor Hiram Ketchum, nor Moses Grinnell. Notwithstanding what tricks or machinations they may resort to, if you democrats do your daty, the sun of the let of December will go down upon a victory of 15,900 for Fernando Wood. (Cheers.) This is the last three of a dying opposition to introduce the wooden horse of treachery into this great citadel. When Horace Greeley, and Mrs. Gore Nicholis, and Erastus Brooks and all the rest of them combine, then this great city speaks as she did when she struck down treason in the person of Fremont. When Fernando Wood, endorsed in this Convention, comes forward to seek your votes—a man who is the she struck down treason in the person of Fremont. When Fernando Wood, endorsed in this Convention, comes forward to seek your votes—a man who is the same thing to all men—will you submit to all the insults to which his enemies have subjected you. There is no reason to fear that you will do it. Before he concluded he wished to answer a journal which stated that the Irish and Germans were about to break into our stores. He need not say from whence he (the speaker) came, for if they had that keen ear for music which an eminent general had in 1852, they must have discovered the brogue long before this. He was proud of his race and his country. He had some knowledge of the Germans, for a portion of his education was obtained in the grand old city of Heidelburg. If he knew anything of the Germans the charge was false as to them. He saw in Ireland, from '46 to '48, a famine which never came upon the earth since that of which Thucydides wrote in Athens, and he saw the people die on the highways rather than sin against their Maker by slezing the focks and the corn that lay within their reach, (Cheers, and cries of "More shame to them.") It is false in this journal to assert such things of the Irish people in America; and if the journalist knew anything of the Irish female character, he would blush to speak of plander in connection with the Irish name. (Loud cheers.)

When Mr. McMahon resumed his seat Mr. Kennigas, who entertained the audience with some vocal performances, which, though not quite equal to some

GAN, who entertained the audience with some vocal performances, which, though not quite equal to some that have been given there recently, were yet more loudly and enthusiastically applauded, saug a capi-

l campaign song. Dr. Charsey then addressed the meeting, and was llowed by Mr. Smrth, who read the following poetic equib, which put the audience in the merriest mood, and which it is but justice to him to say is his own

FERNANDO WOOD IS ALL THE RAGE. Fernando Wood is all the rage, From Harlem to Whitehall. For he's the people's choice, my boys, In spite of Cakey Hall.

On Tuesday next his friends will prove That he's the people's choice. Therefore rejeice, ye son's of toil, Yes, workingmen, rejoice.

McKeen may indulge in spicen—
'The all of no avail;
For when the glorious oun goes down
His ship will proudly sail

Into the halls of Tammany,
As oft she did of yore,
When we discomforted our foes

When we discomforted our for And left them in their gore.

And let this be their epitaph: Tread sortly on this spet, For underneath we tra tors lie, And here our bones do rot,

Mr. Duffy next addressed the meeting, and was Mr. DUFFY heat and selected the man and the make a speech, but simply to remind them who they were governed by. There were a few things necessary to the man of in order to stimulate them to vote governed by. There were a few things necessary to remind them of, in order to stimulate them to vote rightly at this election. He remembered '98, when Rufus King, the father of the King we had now over us, was Minister to England, and he was proud to say that some of his ancestors had fought in that struggle. When the exiled patriots of that time asked permission to come to this country, Rufus King refused it. The British Minister said to Mr. King, when he refused to let Addis Emmet come to America, "Why, you don't seem to want any republicans in your country." In consequence of this refusal, Robert Emmet was condemned to suffer death. The descendant of this Rufus King is the man who is at the head of affairs at Albany, from whence the infamous legislation which now oppresses the city sprung; and he warned them that as long as a member of the Rufus King family had any influence, either as Governor or anything else, they would be oppressed. Mr. Hennessy vehemently urged his hearers to support Mr. Wood, and oppose the black republicans with all their strength, and concluded by an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Mayor, as the consistent friend of the workingmen and the regular nominee of the great democratic party. (Loud ciners.)

The meeting then adiourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Old Police and their Rights. Before Judge Davies.

This case was fully argued yesterday, and occupied the time of the Court from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Messrs. Dean and Clinton for the plaintiff and Messrs. Vanderpoel, Field and Noyes for the Board. Judge Davies, at the end of the argument, gave an oral

opinion that the members of the Municipal Police were all members of the Metropolitan Police now except those who had a written notice served upon them of written charges against them; that as the proof stood before him the po lice force was full; that any appointment made by the Board would be utterly void; that the old police were

riolate the law and go on and make appointments, but would recognise the members of the old police. He would wait and see the further action of the Board before

He promised to reduce his opinion to writing, and give t in a more extended form on Monday.

Williamsburg City News.

A WOMAN FOUND DRAD-SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.Coroner Snell held an inquest on Friday in Green Point. upon the body of an unknown woman found lying dead on the edge of Bushwick creek, near the Maspeth road, on Thursday afternoon. In one of her pockets was found some powders, which, upon examination, proved to be arseno, the paper also being labelled arseno. The only witnesses were two colored men, who first discovered the body while out genning, and gave information to the Coroner. The jury rendered a verdictof death from nause unknown. Shortly after constable Oven Denning came in, and stated that there was a "shindy" at Maspeth the night before Thanksgiving, and the participants were a drunken and noisy set. The neighbors suspect that deceased had attended the dance, and after leaving had been foully dealt with. The body will remain in possession of the undertaker, Mr. Stillwaggon, at Green Point, until Monday morning, for identification. Deceased appeared to be about thirty years of age, thick set, ordinary height, dark hair; she had on a black dress, new gaiters and black open work hat.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Northern Light en route for New York with Nearly \$2,000,000 in Specie.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES ON THE PLAINS

The Feeling in California Against the Mormons.

FAILURE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from Havana on the 25th nst., arrived at this port to-day. She brings half a mil-

The steamship Northern Light left Havana for New York on the same day as the Daniel Webster, with Califor-

nia dates to the 5th inst., and nearly two millions in specie The news of the loss of the Central America caused a celling of general gloom in San Francisco. The courts adourned, and meetings were held, at which the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were denounced.

The supposed accounts of Indian depredations in Carson Valley were greatly exaggerated.

Further accounts from the Plains confirm the belief in the complicity of the Mormons in the late massacre of the emigrant train. The papers say that an efficient army could be raised in California alone to proceed against the

Mr. Harazthy, the late refiner at the mint, has been in dicted for embezzling \$150,000.

The news that Sather & Church's drafts were proested in New York caused a run upon them which comnelled them to close. Several attachments have been not on the house.

At the time the steamer sailed the accounts received from the mining districts were favorable. The markets

The ship Talisman, from New York, had arrived at San

CHARTER NOMINATIONS .- ELECTION TURBDAY, DRC. 1.

Mistakes will occur in making up lists of candithose who discover any in the following will please sen us the proper corrections immediately. Democratic. Wall dreet.
Fernando Wood, Daniel F. Tiemann.

GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Republican. American. Seny Degro. Washington Smith. F. G. Wagner. SUPERVISORS.

William M. Tweed, John A. Kennedy, George Briggs,
Isane Bell, Jr., Elijah F. Purdy,
William C. Conner, Orison Blunt,
William C. Conner, Peter F. Voorhie,
John R. Briggs.

Manuel M. Stewart,
Geo. W. Warner,
Horatio Reed,
Horatio Reed,
Thoe. B. Stillman,
Henry Snyder. Republican.

Dist. Democratic. William Wilson. 1. Mich'l Murrsy. Henry Smith Chas. McCay.

2 John Clancy. Peter Cougan. Fat. Crowe. 3. H. R. Hoffmire, Jeremiah Besson Jeremiah Bes 4-Thes. Stevens. Wm. F. Lindsay. Wm. F. Lindsay

6-Michl Thomey Thomas Bennett.
7-Aaren H Bean George Starr.
a f Ed. McConnell. Sam I T McKinney
Thom W. Adaros. A. M. C. Smith.

5 John Gregory, J. W. Ranney. Peter Pullmer. 16 Sern'd Resily. Jas. L. Berrian. John Lynes. 11-James Walsh

12-J. Anderson. Charles Perley. 13 Dani. Witter Wm. R. Drake. N. Seagrist. J. F. Chamberlein Charles Wilmot

14 J. J. Bradley. Matthias Brakeley. Jacob H. Valentine 16 Bryan McCahill Gideon Clifton.

17 M.S.Jackson. James Davis. James Davis.

There are, by the new charter, six Councilmen to be ominations made:-

Dist. Democratic. Republican.
4—A. J. McCarty.W. Parker,
G. P. Bickford, John Edwards.
W. W. Judson, C. F. Sakemetst 5—Geo. G. Cornell.Geo. C. Fisher.
A. Muligan. G. H. Raymond.
B. T. Rhodes. Ephraim Reed.
Ed. Costello. E. R. Sproul. George C. Fisher G. H. Raymond. Ephraim Reed. E. R. Sproul. John A. Platt.

Ed. Contello. E. R. Sproul. J. C. Frazier. John A. Platt. John Van Tine. W. H. Falconer.

7—C. H. Haewell, Charles N. Decker, Charles N. Decker, H. W. Genet, John Osborn, Charles L. Frogt, S. W. Galpin, Ed. B. James, John Depew, W. M. Nolcross, George H. White, A. Ayres, H. Arcularius, Charles Gedney, S. H. Harriman,

(Jac. Leonard. James H. Weich, James H. Welch. (J. B. C. McIntire. (J. B. Whitmore.

R. H. Johnston. James Murray * H. N. Parker, B. W. Oebern. B. W. Oebern.

6-{ D. W. Clark, Richard Kelley. Richard Kelley, Jan. Byrne. 7-Migh'l Couelly. Hirum A. Maynard. Hirum A. Maynard.

The Mewart Jereman Labrey A. McIntire.

2 Chas. Sweeny. -WH Dusenb'ry Wm. E. Smith, Jr. Henry J. trving. A Exchied. Wm. Van Oct. Wm. Van Oct.

6. Char K. Smith. 1-Jac. Sandford. C. W. Van Yourhis. C. W. Van Voorbis

THE ELECTION CANVASSERS. The new election law energone upon the Inc. of Election to surrender the ballot boxes, are to be counted and the necessary returns made. At the last election this new system was found to work admirably, and the collection of the returns for the press on the night of the canvase was attended with a vast deal less annoyance, owing to the readiness of the convasoers to afford facilities to the persons whose duty it was to collect

charge of the ballot boxes on that night, except-we are

charge of the ballet besses on that night, except—we are sorry to say—in a few isolated instances.

A large and enflowmente meeting of the democracy of the First Aldermanic district was hold last night at the house of Mr. Duffy, 82 Greenwich street, for the purpose of rattrying the nomination of William Wilson for Alderman. The meeting was addressed by Alderman Wilson, who defended himself against the attacks made upon him by the republican press; and he challenged any one to point out any political act of his while in the Common Council that was either dishenced or against the public welfare. It was removed that the meeting would endorse treman for Mayer; but the Alderman and all pressent repullated the idea, and passed strong resolutions endorsing Mayor Wood. Mr. Sujlivan, of the Eightseenth ward, and several others, addressed the meeting, after which a large terchight procession was formed and marched through the district. Machael Morray is the opposition democratic candidate.